

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

To the Editors of the Boon's Lick Times:

As it can scarcely be uninteresting, or otherwise than gratifying, to any portion of your readers, to be placed in possession of the measures projected by the present administration, in reference to our long neglected western frontier, I hope it may not be deemed obtrusive in a subscriber to solicit the publication of so much of the report from the Engineer Department, as relates to a proposition thus vitally important—arising above all party considerations, and commending itself to men of all creeds. This, it will be perceived, is exclusive of, and in addition to, the chain of mountain posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Columbia—a proposition which, it is understood, will be speedily reported upon (favorably) by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. May it not be hoped that Congress, too, will find leisure and repose enough, shortly, to act definitely, promptly and properly upon each of these grave and interesting subjects?

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT: WESTERN FRONTIER, FROM THE SABINE BAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The principles which should govern in fortifying the seaboard, are not considered applicable to our inland frontiers, which will very rarely be found to call for regular fortifications. Hence, in relation to that portion of the frontier now under consideration, nothing more will be done than to indicate the military positions or stations which it is believed should be occupied by troops, in order to accomplish the object in view, and in presenting estimates of the probable cost of constructing the necessary barracks, quarters, and storehouses, combined with such works of defence as circumstances may appear to require, to ensure their protection against the attacks to which they may be exposed.

The want of a personal knowledge of our extensive western frontier, and the very limited surveys which have been made in that quarter, have rendered somewhat embarrassing the selection of positions; but it is intended merely to designate places, in a geographical sense, leaving the particular sites on which the works should be erected, to be determined hereafter by minute examinations of the country at and around those positions, which become the more important, inasmuch as the original locations of some of the places that will be recommended to be retained, have been considered faulty.

The southern section of this frontier, extending from the Sabine bay to the Red river, borders all the way on Texas; and has, it is believed, little or nothing to apprehend from Indian aggressions. The Comanches, the only tribe of any power in that quarter, are represented as gradually receding to the westward, and the progress of the Texian settlements will tend to push them further from our border. But our relations with the Texian Republic, however amicable they may be at present, would seem to require that some military force should be stationed on or near the boundary line; and it is, therefore, recommended to establish two small posts on the Sabine river, and to suppress Fort Jessup, which is considered too far within the frontier, or to retain it merely as a healthy cantonment.

As these would be posts of observation, having reference to national policy more than to military defence, they ought to be established on the river, where the principal roads cross it, by which we should be enabled to supervise the chief intercourse with our neighbors by land, and at the same time, control the navigation of the Sabine. The points where the Opelousas and Natchitoches roads, leading to Texas, strike the river, are, therefore, recommended as the positions which should be occupied, and at which barracks for two or three companies, defended by light works, should be constructed.

The middle section, which extends from the Red river to the Missouri, is by far the most important portion of the whole of our western frontier. It is along this line that the numerous tribes of Indians who have emigrated from the east have been located; thus adding to the indigenous force already in that region an immense mass of emigrants, some of whom have been sent thither by coercion, with smothered feelings of hostility ranking in their bosoms, which probably wait but for an occasion to burst forth in all its savage fury. These considerations alone would seem to call for strong precautionary measures; but an additional motive will be found in our peculiar relations with those Indians.

We are bound by solemn treaty stipulations to interpose force, if necessary, to prevent domestic strife among them, preserve peace between the several tribes, and to protect them against any disturbances at their new homes by the wild Indians who inhabit the country beyond. The Government has thus contracted the two-fold obligation of intervention among, and protection of, the emigrant tribes, in addition to the duty which it owes to its own citizens, of providing for their safety.

This obligation, it is believed, can only be properly fulfilled by maintaining advanced positions in the Indian country, with an adequate restraining military force; and that the duty of protecting our own citizens will be best discharged by establishing an interior line of posts along the western borders of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, as auxiliaries to the advanced positions, and to restrain the intercourse between the whites and the Indians, and serve as rallying points for the neighboring militia in times of alarm.

With these views, it is recommended to maintain Fort Towson, on Red river, and Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, and to establish a post at the head of navigation on the Kansas, and one at Table creek, on the Missouri, below the mouth of the Big Platte, as constituting the advanced positions on this portion of the frontier.

For the secondary line, intended for the protection of the border settlements, it is recommended to adopt the positions which have been selected by a commission of experienced officers along the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri (at some of which, it is understood, works are already in progress), namely, Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, Fort Wayne, on the Illinois, Spring river, and Marais de Cygne, terminating, to the north, at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. It is also recommended to establish one or two intermediate posts between the Arkansas and Red rivers, if, on further examination of the country, suitable positions can be selected near the State line. It is not deemed advisable to establish those posts on the route of the road lately surveyed, which (especially the southern portion) is considered too far in advance of the border settlements to accomplish the object in view; but if eligible positions cannot be found along the line, then a post on the road, where it crosses the Potomac river, which is not very remote from the settlements, might have a salutary influence.

On the northern portion of this frontier, extending from the Missouri river to Lake Superior, it is recommended to establish a post near the upper forks of the Des Moines river; to maintain Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi; and ultimately, to establish a post at the western extremity of Lake Superior. The last is suggested with some qualification, for want of the necessary information by which to determine the channel of communication to that remote position. Whether it shall be through Lake Superior, or by the Mississippi and its tributaries, it would, in either case, be difficult in peace, and next to impracticable in time of war. As the position has, however, important geographical relations, and would enable us to extend our influence and control over the Indians within our territory, and afford protection to our traders in that remote region, it would seem worthy of early occupation, if its maintenance can be rendered secure—a point which can only be determined by a careful examination of the country.

It is, nevertheless, recommended to retain Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien; Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; and Fort Howard at Green Bay. These posts are deemed necessary to protect that portion of our frontier, while, at the same time, they serve to cover an important line of intercommunication between the northern lakes and the western waters.

It has not been thought expedient to continue the interior line of defence from the Missouri to the Mississippi river. Our Indian relations in that quarter assume a different aspect. There is no special guarantee of perpetual occupation of that country by the tribes who now inhabit it; nor can it be doubted that they will ultimately be pushed, by the advance of our population, to the west of the Missouri river. Under these circumstances, it is believed that the intermediate post recommended to be established on the Des Moines river, co-operating with the posts on the Missouri, and those on the Upper Mississippi, will afford adequate protection to the border settlements against any attacks to which they are likely to be exposed.

It may not be amiss to observe, that the positions which have been designated for the western frontier, will not, of themselves, have the desired influence in restraining the Indian tribes and protecting our border settlements, without the aid of a respectable force, of which a full proportion should be mounted, and held disposable at all times, for active service in the field. To effect this, the works should be so constructed that while they will afford adequate accommodations for all the troops when they are not actively employed, their defence may safely be entrusted to a small force. With these precautionary measures, and the co-operation of small but effective reserves, posted within sustaining distances of the several sections of the frontier, it is believed that peace may be preserved, and the first onset of war met, until the militia of the neighboring country could be embodied and brought into the field.

It only remains to recapitulate the positions which have been recommended to be occupied, apportion the requisite force, and present a conjectural estimate of the cost of erecting the accommodations and defences deemed necessary at each.

1. For quarters for 100 men at the post on the Sabine where the Opelousas road crosses that river, including defences	\$20,000 00
2. For quarters for 100 men at the post on the Sabine where the Natchitoches road crosses, including defences	20,000 00
3. For permanent quarters, and other accommodations, for 500 men at Fort Towson, including defences	100,000 00
4. For permanent quarters, and other accommodations, for 1,000 men at Fort Gibson, including defences	180,000 00
5. For quarters for 300 men at the post on the Kansas, including defences	60,000 00
6. For quarters, and other accommodations, for 500 men at the post at Table creek, near the mouth of the Platte, on the Missouri, including defences	75,000 00
7. For quarters, and other accommodations, for 400 men at the post on the Des Moines river, including defences	60,000 00
8. For the enlargement and repair of Fort Snelling, to fit it for the accommodation of 300 men including defences	30,000 00
9. For quarters for 400 men at the western extremity of Lake Superior, including defences	50,000 00
10. For quarters for 200 men at the post between the Red and Arkansas rivers, including defences	50,000 00
11. For completing quarters, and other accommodations, for 200 men at Fort Smith, including defences	50,000 00
12. For completing quarters, and other accommodations, for 200 men at Fort Wayne, including defences	50,000 00
13. For quarters, and other accommodations, for 200 men at the post at Spring river, including defences	50,000 00
14. For quarters and other accommodations, for 200 men at the post at Marais de Cygne, including defences	50,000 00
15. For completing quarters, and other accommodations in progress, for 400 men at Fort Leavenworth, including defences	50,000 00
Total for western frontier	\$95,000 00

IRELAND.—The Boston Patriot states, that according to the census of the population of Ireland, taken in August last the whole number of inhabitants was 9,879,715; of whom 7,965,396 were of the Roman Catholic faith, and 1,916,317 of different Protestant sects.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune; and what is very odd to consider, he must in some measure be the trumpeter of his own fame: not that men are to be tolerated who directly praise themselves; but that they are to be tolerated with a sort of defensive eloquence, by which they shall be always capable of expressing the rules and arts whereby they govern themselves.—[Tattle.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1842.
GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith an Address to the Tobacco Planters of the United States, forwarded to this country by JOSHUA DODGE, Esq., from the city of London, in November, 1840. This address contains suggestions and information both interesting and useful to the producers of tobacco in this country, among whom are a large number of my constituents; and I have therefore to request that you will be pleased, at some early day, to publish it in the National Intelligencer.
Your obedient servant,
WM. D. MERRICK.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1842.
DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of my Address to the Tobacco Planters of the United States, which I forwarded to this country from London in November, 1840.
I have, sir, the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, your most obedient servant,
JOSHUA DODGE,
Late Special Agent of the United States to attend to the interests of our tobacco trade with Europe.
To the Hon. WM. D. MERRICK,
U. S. Senator from Maryland, Washington.

TO THE TOBACCO PLANTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: Having been again appointed by the President of the United States, at the express and unanimous desire of the Select Committee of the House on the Tobacco Trade, and of the General Convention of Tobacco Planters held last May in Washington, as a special agent to attend to the interests of the tobacco trade of the United States with Europe, I embarked on the 12th ultimo from New York, to proceed, via England, to my destination in Germany.

Permit me, gentlemen, to express my grateful and sincere thanks for the repeated marks of confidence with which the tobacco interest has honored me, and to again assure you, gentlemen, that my devoted, my utmost exertions shall be continued, in order to bring your cause to a successful issue in Europe.

I was in hopes that this address would have reached the United States in time to have been distributed among you at the General Tobacco Convention to be held next month in Washington, but my long passage to England has rendered it impossible. But, believing that the following remarks, which I take the liberty of addressing to your serious consideration, may, although too late for the General Tobacco Convention, still be useful to you, I have prepared, and shall forward them to the Hon. Mr. JENIFER, chairman of the select committee on the tobacco trade.

The following will show the actual consumption of our tobacco in Europe, and the estimated amount of revenue derived by each Government from the same:

	Hogsheads.	Revenue.
Russia,	355	\$64,000
Holland,	3,400	5,200
Belgium,	4,000	12,000
Great Britain,	15,000	17,250,000
France,	10,000	5,500,000
Spain,	3,000	5,000,000
Portugal,	353	540,000
Italy, say Sardinia,	1,200	
Parma,	130	
Tuscany,	425	2,000,000
Roman States,	300	
Naples,	400	
Austria and its dominions,	4,000	3,400,000
Germany, (not including Austria),	35,000	1,200,000
Sweden and Norway,	1,500	70,000
Denmark,	1,100	5,820
	86,296	\$35,071,820

The annual average exportations of our tobacco from the United States from the 1st of October, 1835, to 30th September, 1838, according to the statistical statement which I had the honor of addressing to the Hon. Mr. JENIFER, under date of April 27th 1840, was 103,422 hogsheads, costing in the United States \$7,748,722; of which 97,651, costing \$7,267,794, were exported to Europe. The difference between the 97,651 hogsheads and the quantity mentioned above as consumed, say 86,396 hogsheads, (after deducting the small quantity consumed in Gibraltar and Malta, free ports, has unquestionably been smuggled from those countries of Europe where a low duty is charged into those countries where a different policy is pursued, say into England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy; and there is also no doubt but that a large proportion of that which I have mentioned as consumed in Germany is smuggled into the great German Union of Customs, and also into Austria, from the other States where the duty is low. However, one thing is certain, that on 86,396 hogsheads of American tobacco, costing in the United States \$6,450,820, and legally introduced into Europe, a revenue is derived of about \$35,000,000, being nearly six times more than its original cost.

To bring this question home to each individual planter, the following will show to what extent each one, according to the quantity he grows for exportation, contributes to the revenue of Europe.

Supposing, in round numbers, our exportations to Europe to be 100,000 hogsheads, and the revenue derived therefrom to be \$35,000,000—

An American who raises 5 hds., contributes	\$1,750
" " " 10 "	3,500
" " " 25 "	8,750
" " " 50 "	17,500
" " " 75 "	26,250
" " " 100 "	35,000

Now, can it be supposed by any reasonable man that you will any longer submit to such a state of things? The legislation of, and the duties levied, and monopolies existing in Europe on our tobacco, appear to have the double object of obtaining an immense revenue from the smallest possible quantity of material, and consequently deeply injurious to the prosperity of our agricultural interests, by preventing a greater quantity from being cultivated.

These high rates of duties and monopolies in Europe cripple your industry, preventing you from usefully and profitably extending the cultivation of your lands, which a bountiful Providence has, with a most liberal hand, provided for you.

The following will show what would be the probable consumption of American tobacco in Europe if those high duties and monopolies were abolished.

Taking the population of the United States at 17,000,000, and its consumption at 75,000 hogsheads, (which, I believe, is far below the quantity,) as the criterion of what the consumption would be in Europe, and considering its population (not including European Turkey) at 220,000,000, this would make the consumption of tobacco in Europe, say

From which the following should be deducted:	
1. The quantity grown in Europe, estimated from correct sources, as follows:	
Russia,	lbs. 21,000,000
Denmark,	225,000
Holland,	5,800,000
Belgium,	1,140,000
France,	26,000,000
Germany, not including	
Austria, and its dominions,	40,000,000
Island of Sardinia,	375,000
Roman States,	1,215,000
Naples,	1,125,000
Switzerland,	257,000
Poland,	1,350,000
	136,650,000

Which, at 1,200 lbs. per hhd., would be hds.	113,900
2. Estimated the growth of Cuba at lbs.	10,784,000
Porto Rico at	3,700,000
South America at	3,000,000
	17,484,000
Equal, at 1,200 lbs. per hogshead, to 14,553 hds. of which the greatest proportion is probably sent to Europe, say	12,000
	125,900

Making the possible consumption of American tobacco in Europe,

But taking into consideration the want of means among the population of many of the countries of Europe to purchase our tobacco, I will suppose that the probable consumption of American tobacco in Europe would be only about one-half of the above mentioned quantity, say 422,344 hds.; this would be more than four times our actual exportations to the various countries of Europe, and would require at least 800,000 tons of extra shipping to carry it to market, and would increase the pecuniary means of our country more than twenty millions of dollars annually, adding an increased value to the State and other stocks of our country in foreign markets, and greatly augmenting the revenues of our Government by affording us the means of greater importations, and consequently a low tariff, if the revenue should be found to be more than sufficient for the economical wants of our Government.

The annual average importations into the United States from the various countries of Europe, from 1st of October 1835, to 30th September, 1838, amounted to \$97,251,339; of which \$42,643,867, equal to 44 per cent. on the total average importations, were admitted free of duty; and, as the average exportations of our domestic produce of all kinds to the same countries of Europe, during the same period amounted to \$79,201,860, it will be seen that we have admitted, free of duty from Europe, an amount of its produce more than equal to one-half of the exports of our domestic produce to the same countries.

The average amount imported into the United States from Europe, during the above mentioned period, which was subject to duty, was \$54,597,477; and as the total average amount of revenue obtained by the American Government, for the two years ending 31st December, 1838, by the importations from all parts of the world, was \$16,866,017, it may safely be estimated that, as a large proportion of the articles coming from Europe were admitted free of duty, the revenue which the United States has derived from the importations from Europe has not exceeded ten millions of dollars annually; so that if this revenue should be equalized on the total average importations from Europe, say \$97,251,334, it would only amount to a duty of about 10 per cent., whilst Europe is obtaining a revenue of at least thirty-five millions of dollars from 86,396 hds. of our tobacco, costing, in the United States, \$6,450,820.

Fellow-citizens, is this the reciprocity, is this the even-handed justice, we have a right to look for, and to expect from foreign countries, whose industry, whose prosperity, and it may also be said whose tranquility depend upon our great and annually increasing markets for the sale of their produce?

Let me, therefore, respectfully recommend to you to be firm in your determination, and united in your efforts, to obtain justice, and you will certainly succeed in every country of Europe in obtaining a diminution of the high duties, and the abolishing of the shameful monopolies which exist on your industry.

I have, gentlemen, the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,
JOSHUA DODGE.
London, November 16, 1840.

From the National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

I have two objects in addressing you this letter: the first is, to request you to republish the letter of the Hon. A. P. URSHUR, which appeared in the Madisonian of this morning; and the second is, to bespeak the public patience for a few days, until I can collect together the testimony on which I rely to establish the "charge" (since he chooses so to consider it) which I brought against him a few days since in the House of Representatives.

I wish you to publish this letter, because I want all possible publicity given to his flat, positive and unqualified denial that "he ever had been the advocate of an immediate

dissolution of the Union, without qualifications or conditions."

It is precisely on this point that I take issue with the Hon. Secretary, and will undertake to prove from his own pen, as well as his public conversations, that there is not only a studied and designed concealment of truth, but a wilful and deliberate perversion in his denial. I take nothing back that I have said; on the contrary, I repeat that he was an open, unqualified, undisguised, and boasted advocate for an immediate dissolution of the Union; and I will now add, without qualification or limitation, since he seeks to circumscribe and mystify his position. He denies it, and says I cannot prove it by any man who is himself a man of truth. This limitation would probably deprive me of the benefit of the testimony of the Hon. Secretary himself. Nevertheless, I shall use it; I shall make him a prominent witness in his own case; but I shall not be content to rely upon his testimony alone. A question of veracity is thus raised between us. Either he or I have told a falsehood. All I ask is, that the consequences may be visited with the utmost severity upon my head if I do not prove satisfactorily that the Hon. Secretary is the guilty man.

It will be seen that I have made a broad, fair, and well-defined issue with the Secretary of the Navy—one from which there is no escape; and, if I should fail, that I have invited terrible consequences to myself. Now, it seems to me that there should be some reciprocity in this; and I should, in the interim, be glad to be informed what consequences are to be visited upon him, if I should establish, first, that he has been, as he will be again, a disunionist, whenever his interest may prompt it—(for even I do not suspect him of entertaining such views whilst he is in the service of the Union at a salary of six thousand dollars a year)—and that he has afterwards been guilty of an offence that should hereafter drive him from the high associations of which he vauntingly boasts. I want no special pleading, and no attempt to divert the question from one of fact to one of association.

The only regret or mortification that I feel in this matter is, that he should have descended to give echo to the foul and slanderous imputation of that dirty, bought-up hack of the Madisonian, that I was a retailer of private conversations; for, if this can be established by even plausible evidence, I am ready to admit that it is just cause for my ex-communication from the society of gentlemen; but it will be found to rest only upon the fact that I have proved a twofold and inconvenient witness against the high functionary whose duty it is, in the language of the Constitution, to exercise the office of President of the United States, by giving to the public his oft-repeated opinions, expressed, (as was this conversation of the Secretary of the Navy) in the most public places, and in the most public manner.

This is the head and front of my offending in this particular; and if the opinions of public men are not to be gathered or quoted from their conversations in public companies, and before a crowded audience, in the name of common sense what will justify it? However, let this pass for the present.

As to the silly, conceited, and arrogant pretension set up by the Secretary, of what he supposes to be a superiority, and more elevated associations, I will dismiss it in a few words. My associations have been with gentlemen, or I should never have found my way to a seat in Congress from such a district as I represent. That the Secretary has habitually associated with any other class, I will not pretend to assert, because his present position and that he occupied at home forbid it; but it does not become me, at the same time, to deny what I might fairly infer from his own letter, wherein he asserts that he associated with a different class. I can only assure him that, before this matter is done with, we may be brought nearer together, and he will, perhaps in his regret, be made better acquainted with me. He shall, at all events, have no ground hereafter for intimating that he does not know who I am.

Respectfully,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

*Before this card from Mr. BOTTS reached our hands, the matter to which it refers was in type, and prepared for the press, as it now stands in the preceding column of this paper. If we could, regardfully to a sense of what is due to our readers, have refrained from admitting any part of this controversy into our columns, we should have done so. Assuredly no one can regret its occurrence more than we do.—Editors of the Nat. Int.

From the Democrat.
A FEW MORE OF THE THINGS WE DON'T LIKE TO SEE.

Any two gentlemen, however learned in their profession, monopolizing the entire conversation of a public table.

Any one gentleman, who may not be so exceedingly learned, threatening how he would use up an editor, or the author of a communication, if such editor or author should do so and so.

One of the fair sex, so anxious to oblige the public, as to disseminate all the news in advance of the papers.

A community, having a Fire Engine, obliged to depend on their teeth and toe nails for the safety of their buildings.

Two-thirds of the Bridges, in a wealthy county, dangerous to passengers, and the other third totally impassable.

Plenty-five in pursuit of fifteen.

Ploughs, ploughshares, goodsboxes, barrels and hogsheads, left in front of stores, for the public to fall over on dark nights.

Individuals, however intimate in a printing office, looking at the manuscript, over a compositor's shoulder.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—Eastern exchange is plenty, and does not go off freely. We quote at 7 1-2 a 8 for New York sight, and 2 a 3 for Philadelphia. Sight checks on New Orleans, par to 1 1-2 discount. Indiana money bought by the brokers at 5, and sold at 4 a 5. Illinois has become scarce here, and has been sold at 20 discount. Virginia Bank paper was quoted at Baltimore, at the last dates, at 7 a 12.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842

Some of our readers may look to this paper for an explanation or reply to a most unprovoked attack upon Mr. W. F. BRICH; which, we perceive from the "Missouri Republican," recently appeared in a paper printed in the neighboring town of Boonville.

We do not exchange with the "Observer," and of course cannot notice any thing through that channel; but since the article has received the endorsement of the "Republican," we deem it our duty to state that Mr. BRICH did not write or avise the article out of which this controversy has grown, and never saw or heard of it until after its publication in our column.

The assertion of the Boonville editor was false—the editor knew it to be so, for from the nature of the circumstances could not know it to be otherwise—and no public must decide how far they will enfold in the subsequent statements of an individual thus convicted.

For several months we have not alluded to the abuse which the "Observer" has felt justified in heaping upon Mr. BRICH, principally for the reason that he does not desire it. Since his retirement from the editorial chair, and active engagement in other pursuits, he has made every effort to disconnect his name from public consideration, and we know of no gentleman who feels a stronger repugnance upon such subjects than himself.

He is now among the oldest of our citizens. Circumstances have made him acquainted with public men in every corner of the State, and in relation to his fitness for this or that station—his fidelity in all public and private trusts—public opinion is of course formed. Upon that public opinion, made up and arrived at from materials vastly superior to newspaper praise or censure, he is willing to stand. What our estimate of that opinion is, it is useless to repeat, as of its purport our readers are already aware.

The community here are well advised of the reasons which produced the attack in question, and its republication in the "Republican;" and if the gentleman who are "laboring in their vocation," could "see themselves as others see them," they would abandon a pursuit which must result in mortification, if nothing worse.

We are now done with this matter, and but for the publication in the "Missouri Republican" would not have noticed it. The pretended revenge of its editor, in striking us from his exchange list is perfectly harmless, and cannot affect us either in our own or the public estimation. In consequence of the numerous indiscretions of its editor, universally admitted in this quarter, and which has reduced its subscription below any political paper in St. Louis, in this county, we had ceased to look to its columns for useful or discreet observations, and consequently the editor must decide for himself when he will restore us to a position neither sought nor prized.

He can do justice by publishing this article, or in withholding it from his readers, permit his columns to be used for purposes of falsehood and slander. If the "Republican" fails to copy, we trust that some of the other St. Louis papers will comply with our request.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Yesterday's mail brought us dates from Washington up to the 12th. In the Senate the bill making appropriations for the Pension Service for 1842, and the bill making an appropriation for the relief and protection of American Seamen in foreign countries, were passed. They now only want the signature of the President to become laws. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination of JAMES N. BARKER, as First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, by a vote of 23 to 17.

The House has been engaged for six days in hearing the defence of Mr. Adams.—Messrs. Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, Proffitt, and W. C. Johnson, have asked and obtained leave to be excused from serving on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Adams is Chairman. They say "they are unwilling to serve with a Chairman who has avowed opinions and persevered in a system of conduct which, in their estimation, have shown him to be an unsafe depository of this public trust."

Mr. Botts is out with his proofs against Secretary Upshur. Mr. Ruffin has avowed the authorship of "Revolution in Disguise," the publication which Mr. Botts attributes to Mr. Upshur, and relied on as evidence to prove him a disunionist.